

I. Female Royalty and Oppression in Mantel's *Bring Up the Bodies*

This project presents the issue of women and explores female royalty and oppression in Hilary Mantel's *Bring Up the Bodies*. So, this project focuses on the suffering of female and their royalty in the existing patriarchal society, which is under the patriarchic norms and value as well as Christian court. In *Bring Up the Bodies* the female characters such as Katherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn have killed by Henry VIII as a penalty for being unable to give birth to male heir.

Bring Up the Bodies is about Henry's dishonest behavior with his two wives Katherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn, which delves into the Katherine's divorce from Henry VIII and under house arrest at Kimbolton and the political downfall of Anne Boleyn. Anne had forced Henry to change the rules, for Anne sake Henry has broken with Rome and created his own church in England. But Henry's actions have forced England into dangerous isolation, and Anne has failed to do what she promised to change the rules: bear a son to secure the Tudor line. In *Bring Up the Bodies* all, Henry's skullduggery, the desperation of his famed traitors and his women's privations are experienced through the prism of Cromwell's consciousness. Thomas Cromwell, Henry's chief minister must find a way to change the rules again as he watches Henry fall for the quiet, plain Jane Seymour. So, Katherine is divorced by Henry. Similarly, Henry has given order to the French executor to slice the Anne's head in scaffold, on the charge of adultery with own Brother George. But, Anne is innocent victim of male dominated patriarchic society. So, Henry has done all these actions for the sake of new male heir. This project explores Anne and Katherine are member of royal family and have unlimited wealth and power, but they are the victim of patriarchy and Christian court of England. So, the female protagonists are dominated at the core of novel.

Hilary Mantel was born in 1952, in Gossop Derbyshire, England. She is best selling and award – winning novelist. She is first person in her family to go to university. She is first woman writer in England two times awarded by Man Booker Prize in 2009 (*Wolf Hall*), and 2012 (*Bring Up the Bodies*). Mantel studied law at the London School of Economics, but she eschewed a career in politics to take a job as a social worker. When she realized her capacity of writing, then she wanted to pursue writing, she began to seek out quiet place to contemplate and create one favorite spot was in a department store where she has worked. She left alone for hour and hour, and come up with own her sentence and marshal thought. As an English writer her work range in subject from personal memoir, short story to historical fiction and essay.

Mantel has increased her literary career to write several novels, including *A Place of Greater Safety* a French Revolution tale, "book of year" honors in England. 1994's *A Change of Climate* focuses on lost on a altruistic couple that pick up the lost cost of the myriad of urban down and outer. *Wolf Hall* is her most famous and prize winning novel in 2009. With *Wolf Hall*, Mantel has created a historical novel that gives reader a new look at the world of Thomas Cromwell, previously known as simply the man who shifted the concept of government during the Tudor period in England. Mantel read broadly in preparation for writing this work, including both history and historical literature on her reading list in order, both to get a thorough feeling for the world of the day and events about which she would be writing, and to inspire her own imagination with possibilities for her narrative. As a result, she has included a great deal of historical detail within the confines of her story, and the book adheres to actual events to the best of her ability and knowledge of era.

Wolf Hall has a violent start as, in the year 1500 in the village of Putney near the Thames, a young boy receives a harsh beating from his father, who is a

blacksmith. This opening sets the scene for the book, in which Mantel pulls no punches regarding the atmosphere of the day. She includes vivid descriptions of the harshness of life, the dirt, and the abhorrent living condition of the era. That young boy, so nearly killed, grows up to become Thomas Cromwell. Although little is known of his youth, Mantel has him escape his hard life to a different sort of hardship, landing him in France, where he ends up going to war. He has later travel to Italy, learns a trade in the wool industry, and becomes fluent in various languages as a result of his travels. Historical record place him in London as a grown man, working as a successful lawyer with a wife and three young children, and Mantel matches her narrative to these facts. At this point, Cromwell is a prominent individual on the individual on the political scene, having become the right hand man of Cardinal Wolsey, who in turn was the closest advisor of King Henry VIII.

Although much of the ground that Mantel covers in her novel is well known by historians and history buffs alike, she endeavors to make it fresh and intriguing, in part through the style of writing she employs. Rather than writing her book as a traditional chronological narrative, she uses flashbacks and dialogue to create sense of intimacy with the characters, establishing issue within relationship and than going back to explain how the situation evolved. She also writes using a present tense narrative in order to bring the reader immediately into the action and to convey a sense of participation and currency rather than one of long concluded actions covered in a layer of dust by the centuries. For example, reader are thrown into the conflict between Cardinal Wolsey and King Henry over his inability to divorce Katherine of Aragon, and through this tense situation Mantel is able to reveal the depth of the respect that Cromwell has for his mentor, and how Wolsey and Cromwell interact

despite the difficult circumstances. From there Mantel back tracks to show how that relationship developed.

Another way that Mantel keeps her narrative feeling new and surprising despite the familiarity of much of the story is through her depiction of the various characters. Rather than allowing the common stereotype to prevail, she endeavors to flesh out the major player based on historical facts and her readings while still working against the common perception. As a result, her Henry VIII is less a tyrant than a man in the grips of nostalgia for the youth he knows he has lost and desperation for the heir that he feels he must have in order to secure his legacy. Anne Boleyn is shown as a clever and manipulative young woman with great ambitions, who would see herself as a Queen of England over any other interest, without a hint of the victim that she is sometime suggested.

The novel *Bring Up the Bodies* takes up exactly where *Wolf Hall* leaves off: previous famous novel or sequel of this book. It has grate magic the worn-out story of Henry and his many wives seem fascinating and suspenseful again. The story begin of this novel in the fall of 1535, Henry wearing of Anne Boleyn who has fail to supply him with a male heir, already his eyes on shy dull, flat-chaste Jane Seymour, for whom ever her family doesn't have much use until they see the advantages of being related to the queen. This novel depicts the must mystifying and frightening episode of sixteenth century of England.

The whole novel has foreground on the fall of Anne Boleyn. It starts marriage of Anne and divorce of Katherine with Henry VIII. Mantel conveys the reader from September 1535 to the summer 1536. Beside Anne herself and Cromwell is responsible for bringing about the downfall/execution of Anne's and including several others like George Boleyn, Henry Norrie, Francis Western, Francis Western and

William Breton. Its sharpness focuses on the women's lives in Wolf Hall, Cromwell's wife predict that the King's attempt to annul his first marriage to free himself for a second. *Bring Up the Bodies* deals with the common issue of England's women, who have a daughter but not son, have lost a child, have lost any hope of having a child and have forty. This new novel is a speaking picture or an audacious vision of Tudor England that sheds its light on the modern world. Mantel has presented as an impossible story of Henry VIII's wives seem fascinating and successful again.

Bring Up the Bodies occupies only nine months, within nine months it concentrates on the three weeks in which, Anne Boleyn is arrested, tried and executed for treason. So, this study mainly research on the downfall of Henry's second wife Anne Boleyn. She has condemned for adultery after failed providing king a male heir. *Bring Up the Bodies* ends with Anne's execution. Henry brings a special executioner from France and he slices her head off with a long sword. She kneels in an upright position on the scaffold. His plan was surprised her, so that she did not realize who her executioner was, to be until it was too late.

As fearsome and grand as Henry VIII, in this novel and through the Cromwell's eyes, Mantel demonstrates a much more human side to him. She shows him ageing, falling asleep during the meetings and even crying in front of his bastard son during the fall of Anne Boleyn. This crucial detail brings a whole new level of depth to him. This level of intimacy does not simply stop between the Cromwell and Henry VIII; in fact, the relationships between men seem much deeper than that of even married couple. Where man and women are mostly married off for duty, women being seen solely as vessels to continue the line, with no original thought of their own, the man will spare, challenge and share with one another, revealing themselves in the process. Mantel writes from the perspective of a man at the nuclei of Tudor politics.

Henry VIII is main antagonist and king of England but his behavior and actions more than savage man because he destroyed own family and state. He is handsome, gay, intellectual, and rich with great endowment of nature and every courtly grace. But, he has displayed those darker traits for which best known: both unscrupulous and cruel. In a desire to win popularity he brought factious charge of treason against his wife Anne Boleyn hustle her off to execution. She is loyal servant of Henry but he bound to face her death. Henry VIII's father had sacrificed his life to clear the succession; but he has clouded the succession by his interest in mistress. Through it was prophetic that these connections produced only one son. In a word, Henry was quite ready to sacrifice other but had no intention to sacrificing himself.

In this journey back, Henry has taken many bodies including his two wives, his father's two loyal ministers, his friend Henry Norris, Frances Western and William Brereton. He commits polygamy, which is banned in Vatican. He is mainly indifferent for his wives. He has marries with his own brother's wife Katharine after brother's death, because of her attractive beauty. When she fails to give him son and miscarries many times, he declared Katherine as a sinful and crush woman and under house arrest in Kimbolton. He asserts, " I can never touch that stale old women again". (58)

Anne is main protagonist of this novel and complex victim of male dominated patriarchal society and Christian court. She is daughter of Thomas Boleyn Duke of Norfolk and ladies-in-waiting of Katherine. Henry has shown his craziness on her beauty and marriage. When she fails on her promise to bear a son, her life has taken by Henry. He has arrested Anne and locked in Tower then executed in the scaffold. McGrath says. "The execution scene is heartbreaking, whatever you think of Anne, and this is how her life ends: "There is a groan, one single sound from the whole crowd. Then a silence, and into that silence, a sharp sigh or a sound like a whistle

through a keyhole: the body exsanguinates, and its flat little presence becomes a puddle of gore” (9). She is calculating and is forever plotting. Cromwell describes her as "a serpent" and Lady Rochford (Cromwell son's wife) tells him of how she uses to practice with Henry in the French fashion. There is an indication that Henry turn against her due to her sexual depravity in bed, people are falling over themselves to provide evidence against her, including her own ladies. In the patriarchic society not only male dominate to female but female also dominate to female as well. Again as in, 'The Other Boleyn Girl' they are suggestion that Anne and George (Anne own brother) may have copulated in order to produce a son. In reality it has been established by most historians that a combination of factor resulted in Anne downfall i.e. her failure to produce a son, her opposition to Henry's policies on monastic funding. So, Henry has increased his attachment with Jane Seymour but, Anne has getting in the way of Henry's preferred foreign policy.

Eustache Chapuys, ambassador of Emperor Charles V. He is only one male protagonist of this novel and female supporter like Katherine and Anne without any selfish nature. He has taken up information and condition of Katherine from Kimbolton and always stands opposition of Anne execution; because he knows she is innocent victim. He says, " Thomas I have heard from Kimbolton, they say the queen cannot keep her food down, she cannot even take water. In six nights she has not slept tow hour together" (122). By this case he has faced his downfall from Henry VIII.

Patriarchy oppresses and suppresses the female characters and as a result of which they live a very miserable and difficult life. Their identity and freedom comes under crisis. When the situation becomes unbearable, they are never to resist against it. The female characters in Hilary Mantel's *Bring Up the Bodies* are oppress hegemonies and interference by the male characters not only king Henry VIII.

They are saying the old queen's sick. Thruston waits. But his master has pick up a handful of currants and eating them. She's sick at heart, I should think. They say she's put a curse on Anne Boleyn, so she wouldn't have a boy. Or if she does have a boy, it won't be Henry's. They say Henry has other women so Anne chases him around his chamber with a pair of shears, shouting she'll geld him. (51)

Thruston and Thomas Cromwell have gossiped about royal family's activities. Their behaviors represent they have got full authority to survey and spy the daily life of both queens; Anne and Katherine. Thomas's wife was already died, so he loves one sided with Anne but cannot express by his job and it is not possible to gain. By his selfish nature he wants to break Anne life. So, he use Katherine as his vehicle and says she is a sinful woman, and put curse in Anne womb. They publics the rumors about Anne's power to give birth of son, if she able it is not Henry.

In the patriarchal society guided by the male ideology, son is very important to continue their generation. They are compelled to give birth of boy in any condition. They behave women they are just male personal property and child productive machine. If any woman fails to give birth of boy, they change them just like old machine out and replace by new. So, in this novel Mantel also present how much important of son in royal family, and what type calibration and feeling.

The king use to me call angle. He used to me call a flower. When my first son was born, it was the depth of winter. All England lay under snow. There were no flowers to be had, I thought. But Henry give me six dozen rose made of the purest white silk. "White as your hand, my love," he said, kiss my finger-trips. 'A twitch beneath the ermine tells him where a bunched fist lies now. 'I keep them in a chest, the roses.

They at list do not fade. Over the years I have given them to those who have done me some service. She pauses: her lips move, a silent invocation prayer for depart souls. (86)

Here Anne expresses her experience at the time of her son birth. Henry VIII loves Anne as much as himself. He is much happy by birth of his baby heir. He compares Anne with rose. He kisses her finger and say, you are my life and I can do each and every thing for your happy. That's why he search rose made purest white silk in winter which is almost impossible in snow cover time in England. But, his love and promise going futile because unexpected death of baby heir. After that, Henry has changed his view with Anne. So, she doesn't seem any meaning of his gift. She has given some of them to her servicer who services her. Now, she has fallen lonely and frustration in her life.

This novel has received much critical appraisals since its publication. Different critics have viewed it from different perspectives. Some critics have called it an "A Bloody Season", a historical novel, a tragedy, "Ladies in Waiting", and "Invitation to Beheading. Other has interpreted this novel adventure story, a narrative of quest, and a fusion of reality and fictional. Critics have also drawn comparison between *Bring Up the Bodies* and *Wolf Hall*. Apart from this some of the critics delicate feminist perspective in the book. All the female characters in the novel are vitally important as they illustrate the contemporary representation of complex social structure.

Many critics have raised different issue in the book and complete their research. Charles McGrath one of the critics interprets this novel as "A Bloody Season". He states:

The execution scene is heartbreaking, whatever you think of Anne, and this is how her life ends: “There is a groan, one single sound from the whole crowd. Then a silence, and into that silence, a sharp sigh or a sound like a whistle through a keyhole: the body exsanguinates, and its flat little presence becomes a puddle of gore.” Here, as elsewhere, Mantel’s real triumph is her narrative language. It’s not the musty Olde English of so much historical fiction, but neither is it quite contemporary. The Latinate “exsanguinates” is a perfect 16th-century touch, and so is that final, Anglo-Saxon “gore.” (9)

The above passage shows, Anne's last stage of execution in the scaffold. When she was put on the scaffold there flow loud voice from the crowd, there unity and meaning are same: do fast don't to be late to cut down her head. So, this novel ends in bloody seen, when Anne's head slide by French executor which is heartbreaking. Anne is innocent for her crime, but conspiracy by her own husband king Henry VIII. Mantel also narrates this situation. She asserts, " "The queen is as alone as she has never been in her life. She says Christ have mercy, Jesus have mercy Christ receive my soul. She rise one arm, again her finger go to the coif, and he thinks, put your arm down for the god sake put your arm down, and he could not will it more if the executioner calls out sharply, 'Get me sword '(397)

Another critique James Wood compares this novel with Mantel previous novel *Wolf Hall* and he compares the character's situation and behaviors. He asserts:

Bring Up the Bodies continues the tale, post-More. If anything, Mantel is even less sentimental in this novel than in the last in her appraisal of Henry and Cromwell. It is 1535-36; the King is weary of Anne Boleyn, and of her inability to provide him with a male heir. He is eying Jane

Seymour, and Cromwell, now chief minister and principal secretary to the King, is used again to make the chief players offers they can't refuse. There is a necessary comedy to Mantel's new-old story, as Henry and his royal servants engage, for a second time in only three years, in servicing the King's marital dissatisfactions. (71)

In above statements James Wood compares and contrasts the characters, context, their behavior, post and power with previous trilogy *Wolf Hall*. Mantel also poses her different style and feeling within same story or less sentiment than previous. By this matter she has changed Henry, Cromwell and other royal servant's behaviors and post. Henry is weary with Anne because fail on her promise; give a son. So he starts eying with Jane Seymour. Cromwell had made chief minister and principal security of the king and he starts to take advantage of his power of post, and royal servants are also engage to discuss about king and his marital status.

One of the contemporary critics Amanda Craig, completes his research in the *Bring Up the Bodies's* characters. He compares some character like Thomas Cromwell and Anne with Shakespearean villain like Iago and Desdemona of Othello, Claudius of *Hamlet* and many others. He states:

Mantel's Anne is no innocent victim (...) but one who executed the Tudor gentlewomen's powerless role as the pawn of her male relation. Her Cromwell is as witty, humane, sinister and captivating a consciousness as any Shakespearean villain. Boleyn has previously destroyed the Cromwell's patron Cardinal Wolsey and now makes it clear that she is a deadly enemy. The way which he, and events, conspires to thwart her has the inevitability of Jacobean. We know that the ending will be but the machination of corruption and cruelty by

which this is achieved are what make the novel such a page-turner.

Henry, desperate for a son to inherit his crown, has already turned his gaze on to plain Jane Seymour and this changes everything especially one Catherine of Aragon dies. (43)

The above lines present about the behavior of Anne, Henry, Cromwell, and Katherine of Aragon. Craig tries to show bad condition of state in economic and develop area by bad habit of state head King Henry VIII. Anne is no innocent victim because she involves so many unlawful works; execution of Cromwell's patron Cardinal Wolsey, exile and locked in Kimbolton of Katherine. Here he has compared Cromwell with Shakespearean villain. Cromwell compare with Iago of Othello. Iago Othello's and Cromwell Henry's nearest, and right hand in frontline but, backward they are not what Othello and Henry think. Iago loves one-side with Desdemona, which is impossible to gain, so he has jealous with happy life of Othello and Desdemona. He does treasure with his master Othello and success broke and destroys the life of Desdemona. In this way Cromwell also follow Iago's path to destroy the life of Anne, so Craig compare with Shakespearean villain.

Furthermore, Nicola Shulman interprets the novel, *Bring Up the Bodies* as an historical novel and suspense thriller. In his "Method in her magic", describe about Mantel's method or style of writing. As he mentions:

However...re-fashioning of this one story is that nobody knows what actually happened. The fall of Anne Boleyn is one of our history's curiosities and has always been told with liberal recourse to subjunctives. Her decline was erratic and unpredictable; she was up, down, up again in the months before she died and she fell suddenly, like a tumbling pigeon shot in the heart. The coup was achieved

quickly, efficiently and discreetly. If there were papers, they are destroyed. And sitting at the centre of the conundrum is the question: what role did Thomas Cromwell take in it? Was he the originator or just the executor of the plot, acting on the King's instructions? (33)

The above passage shows the method of writing style of Hilary Mantel in the novel, *Bring Up the Bodies*. Her method of writing has compared with magician action. It's hard to know magician action for ordinary human being. Mantel also shows her magical writing style in novel, with the relation of Anne and her brother George, as well as role of Thomas Cromwell in Anne's decline. The scenes of execution in scaffold also suspense and thriller, the whole crowd unable to understand how the French executor slices Anne head. In this way Shulman compare this scene, 'like a tumbling pigeon shot in the heart'. Mantel writes, "There is a groan, one single sound from the whole crowd. Then a silence, and into that silence, a sharp sigh or a sound like a whistle through a keyhole: the body exsanguinates, and its flat little presence becomes a paddle of gore." (397)

All the critics have discussed and researched the novel and reveal varying argument, but my area of research is hitherto unexplored. This paper argues that, the female characters in the novel, though partly dominated, subvert the traditional stereotypes of femininity. By decentering traditional gender roles, they never resist patriarchy as they are belong to the royal family and apparently have access to unlimited wealth and power, but they are the victim of patriarchy and Christian norm dominated court.

Feminism as a broad movement embraces numerous phases of women's emancipation and aims to understand women's oppression in terms of race, class, gender and sexual preferences and its effort lies in changing it. It no longer seeks to

abolish the systems, status and societies. It aims to realize the total self-actualization of the individuals. It is against the inadequacy, injustice and violence which the males have created.

Feminism refers to all those who seek to end women's subordination. It is an aggressive conscious feeling of woman who began to reject the passivity. The main aim of the feminist movement was to develop women's personalities. So, it studied women as people who were either oppressed or suppressed or rejected the freedom of personal expression. All women writers who struggle against patriarchy to gain their womanhood were gradually considered feminist. Feminist stepped forward against male dominance in order to enhance women's rights and to secure women's emancipation. In these aspect Troil Moi , a feminist says, "The word feminist and feminism are political labels indicating support for the aims of new women's movement,"(135). She further makes clear that "Feminist criticism, then, is a specific kind of political discourse, critical and theoretical practice, committed to the struggle against patriarch and sexism, not simply a concern for gender in literature"(204). Here, she focuses on the nature of feminist criticism which concerns gender differences and its social, institutional and personal power relation between the sexes.

Feminism is concerned with marginalization of women, who are reduced in the state of secondary position. Feminism comes into practice as an attack against female marginalization as our society and civilization is pervasively patriarchal, it is male centered and controlled and is organized and conducted in such a way as to subordinate women to men in all cultural domains, "Familial, religious, political, economic, social, legal and artistic"(Abrams 89). It is civilization as a whole that produces this creature-which is described as feminine. By this cultural process, the masculine in our culture has come to be widely defined as active, dominating,

adventurous, rational, and creative, the feminine by systematic opposition to such traits has come to be identified as passive, acquiescent, timid, emotional and conventional. That's why feminism is committed to eradicate the ideology of domination and discrimination.

The first blow on patriarchal structure was first given by Virginia Woolf in her *A Room of One's Own* (1928). She believed that women had always faced social and economic obstacles to their literary ambition. She was also very conscious of the imposed limitation of her own education. In this book explores deeper concerns- men's anger to women, misunderstanding between the sexes and above all psychological conditions under which women are brought up. Her writing often explores the concepts of time, memory, and people's inner consciousness and is remarkable for its humanity and depth perception. Woolf contends in *A Room of One's Own*, "The history of man's opposition to women's emancipation is more interesting than the history of emancipation itself." In this way she analyzes women's oppression as long run history.

Simon de Beauvoir, an existentialist feminist critic and writer of France, strongly opposed the tendency of viewing women as second sex born to assist their male guardians. She believes that existence always precedes essence. Beauvoir objects to men's attitude to discriminating between sexes as "self" and "other" "men being the former and women the latter. In the feminist world, a subtle and radical critical mood was launched by Simon de Beauvoir with her book entitled *The Second Sex* (1949). Through this book Beauvoir established the principle of modern feminism. She focuses up on pitiable condition of women in patriarchal society stating that where a woman tries to define herself, she starts by saying "I am a woman; no man would do so...man defines the human, not women" (134). It reveals

the fundamental asymmetry between the term masculine and feminine. She argues that “Men define the human, not women. Woman is in a lopsided relation with man, he is the one, she is the other”(135). In the book, the problem Beauvoir emphasizes is that woman perceive man as self (as subject) and themselves as other. And she explicitly exposes the condition of woman so that they could realize their existence. She says:

Women have been essential as the one born. To be a wife or a mother. But she is stripped off motherly rights because motherly rights overpowered by fatherly rights. A wife’s duty is to be in the bed to gratify the husband lost but the husband is not aware whether he is gratifying the lost of his wife. (145)

Therefore, the woman is inessential in the eyes of men who want to accept her as “other”. She strongly refuses the notion of female essence prior to individual existence and attacks the patriarchal myths of women that presume the false essence.

The present research has been divided into three chapters. The first chapter presents an introduction to Hilary Mantel, a brief outline of the present study and a critical review of literature. The same chapter presents feminism as the theoretical tool to interpret the text. The second chapter aims at providing the theoretical methodological reading of the text briefly with both textual and theoretical evidences. It attempts to examine the characters’ royalty and oppression to the patriarchal codes. This part serves as the core of the present research. In order to support the hypothesis of the study, some extracts from the text have been coated. The third chapter concludes the ideas put forward in the earlier chapter, focusing on the outcome of entire research. The logical conclusion will be summarized as the proof that the novel has forwarded the female royalty and oppression in patriarchal norms and values by highlighting the whole research.

II. Projection of Female Oppression in Mantel's *Bring Up the Bodies*

The present project foregrounds the female oppression and their condition within the royalty in Hilary Mantel's *Bring Up the Bodies*. In the novel, Mantel presents the exploitation of female based on gender. Gender has caused inequality between males and females. In the text, as in the real world female are oppressed and males are oppressor. The main cause of female oppression in this novel is, queens are unable to give birth to male heir for future king. Through the female characters such as Anne Boleyn and Katherine of Aragon suffer not because of their inabilities to maintain standards in terms economy and class but, by the prejudice of feudal patriarchal British royal palace. Anne Boleyn and Katherine of Aragon are in problems in the patriarchal society, where they are unable to give male heir to the King Henry VIII. King Henry VIII, divorcing Katherine of Aragon and breaking up his relationship with Anne Boleyn, destroys his own elite family. In the patriarchal society, Anne Boleyn and Katherine of Aragon are taken and treated merely as machines to reproduce a male heir to sustain the elite legacy in the British feudal culture.

Despite their elite cultural background, rich in terms of class and economy, Katherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn comfortably accept the contemporary British feudal rule in their failures to give a male heir. Precisely, Katherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn, without opposing patriarchy in the feudal British society, easily submit to the male authority. In a patriarchal society, there is superstitious concept, females are inferior and they are under the control of male. King Henry VIII attempts to hide his inabilities through Katherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn's failure to give him a male heir. They pay high price for failing to give him a male heir. Why do only women have to pay high price, when they are unable to give birth to a baby son? Why

males are not considered guilty though they are equally responsible? Is it only women's responsibility to give male successor to a family or country? These are the major questions on which this research tries to probe into.

In Mantel's *Bring Up the Bodies*, female characters represent the common problem of women in the sixteenth century England. Women, who give birth to daughters over sons, are outlawed. The British royal family then, believed in the male successor rather than the female. In Mantel's narrative, female characters, Anne and Katherine are belongs to the royal family; however, they merely become the means of the family romance of the king Henry VIII. Though they are the elite family, the protagonists totally fail to live their own expectations while conforming to values of the patriarchal society they belong to because of their submission to the male domination in the feudal system. These are some of the problems that this study seeks to explore.

Throughout the history, women have been devalued as inferior, passive, emotional, weak, and powerless, where as men have been regarded with the prestigious positioning of superiority, rationality and powerfulness. Though there is not such natural rule and characteristics to prove hierarchy between men and women, patriarchal ideology from ancient to the present assumes woman as the "other" of man's "self". Male supremacist ideology taught and directed women to internalize gender biased assumption that, they are of less value and they are genuinely inferior and unequal to men.

The women in the contemporary society want to reclaim equal status as men but they are compelled to accept otherness and objectless in the society. Their independent success is in contradiction with their femininity. Assimilating these facts, Simon de Beauvoir proclaims: The women of today are not women at all... In

sexuality and modernity, woman as subject can claim autonomy ... the men of today show certain duplicity of attitude which is painfully lacerating to women; they are still requiring her to remain inessential ... with man there is not break between public and private life...where as women's independence and success are in contradiction with her femininity, since the truth woman is required to make herself object, to be .Similarly, in the male oriented patriarchal society woman are presented as an object and the means of fulfilling male's desires. Females are victimized mentally, physically and sexually. They are always victim of male gaze sexual harassment. So, patriarchy gives torture to woman in one or other way as a result they become conscious of their own condition and start to revolt and resist against male domination and exploitation. So, Rosemary Tong realizes the patriarchal domination and views the cause of it. She states:

Patriarchal ideology exaggerates biological differences between men and women, making certain that men always have the dominant, or masculine and women always have the subordination or feminine ones. This ideology is powerful ... that men are usually able to secure the apparent consent of the very women they oppress. Men do this through institution such as the academy, the church, and the family, each of which justifies and reinforces women's subordination to men, resulting in most women's internalization of a sense of inferiority to men. (65)

Here, for Tong, in the patriarchal society, females are categorized or victimized as other and the society gives them secondary position. So, in the society, the social institution such as academy, church and others themselves allow men for the domination and subordination of woman. Social institutions are responsible for male domination over female. As a result females too realize and internalize their sense of

inferiority to men. So, to liberate female from long run domination, this hierarchy should be dismantled.

In this way, male dominated patriarchal society goes on dominating and victimizing women physically, mentally and sexually as well. They are attacked by men in various ways. Here Mantel talks about the sexual relationship of the Henry and Anne and Anne's feeling and experience about this relation. She asserts:

The king of England cannot afford carnal relations with the woman carrying his child. The risk of miscarriage is too great. And for company he looks elsewhere too. Tonight you can see how Anne's body stiffens as she pulls away from her husband's hand, but in daylight hours, their position is reserve. He has watches Anne as she tries to draw the king into conversation. His abruptness, all too often. His turned shoulder. As if to deny his need of her. And at his eyes follow her ... (158)

Such animalistic behavior have shown in sexual relationship upon within own pregnant wife. Which is unnatural, these types of relation are comparing with rape or seduce. That is, above abstract shows the Anne's bad experience within own husband, who never care about Anne's life and health. He has taken his wife only as an instrument of sexual pleasure and child productive machine. Anne Boleyn has collected every night new experience of Henry's seduce. She has raped every night by her own husband. Henry always takes Anne as a sexual worker because he has always used his new style of raping. There is need good combination of both husband and wife's feeling in the process of love making, but here Henry uses only his masculine power. So, Anne feels, " Not that I say there is such a person. I would not have any

knowledge of it". (159) so, women are exploited, sexually, mentally and physically in male dominated patriarchal society. Anne is an only one sample for that.

In patriarchal society, females have finally recognized that the world they have described is not the whole world because its central concern is social distinction between men and women. Therefore it is committed to destroy the ideology of suppression and oppression. But, within their recognized, they cannot reject the centuries of male dominated culture. Where women were only valued for the work, they produced, they do not accept the cultural and traditional images of women as petty, irrational, silly, weak or even powerless. Rather they affirm their capacities to the capable, strong, intelligent, successful and ethical human beings. They also bound to follow that regard the traditional masculine characteristics of aggression, power, and competition as good and desirable and the feminine characteristics of compassion, tenderness, and compromise as weak and ridiculous. They believe that the majority of attitude and beliefs regarding women are false and wrongheaded, based on ignorance and myth. But, they cannot do anything under male oppression. It has now become necessary to replace ignorance with knowledge and myth with reality which is created by women.

Through out the history, the male oriented society has not positive attitudes towards the females in the family and other social activities in the society. In the patriarchal mindset, females are considered as weak, emotional, and secondary class human beings than the male. The society have defined women and attributed them with negative stereotypes like irrational, weak, powerless and timid. So, this type of female inequality has existed for thousand years. Males are regarded as more perfect and capable of leadership. But on the other females are considered to be imperfect and weaker sex. Therefore, it became central to the patriarchal male dominated society.

While analyzing how the long run history is biased to females, Simon de Beauvoir argues:

One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman. No biological, psychological, or economic fate determine the figure that the human female present in society; it is civilization as a whole that produces this creature, intermediate between male eunuch, which is described as feminine. Only the intervention of someone else can establish an individual as another. (273)

So, the society mediated by the patriarchal ideology regards female as the "Other" and it is culturally conditioned. Her identity is gendered one that has been shaped by the patriarchal culture with the continual biases to the females. The otherness of woman in the contemporary society is biased. Patriarchy describes woman as feminine who is weak and powerless. Similarly, Anne is executed in the scaffold on charge of adultery and treasure, but she is innocent. It is only conspiracy for decline of her life.

The male dominated patriarchal society has fixed some roles to be performed by the women in the society. Women are kept into ignorance throughout the history. They are deprived of minimal requirements in the family and society. They are taught only to be limited under the four walls of male made rules and regulation. The patriarchal society creates binaries among male and females and keeps female under their control. They are compelled to follow what society orders. Contending such position of woman Virginia Woolf writes;

Women are supposed to be very calm generally: but women feel just as men feel; they need exercised for their faculties and a field for their efforts as much as their brothers do; they suffer from too rigid a

restraint, too absolute a stagnation precisely a woman would suffer;
 and it is narrow minded in their more privileged fellow-creature to sat
 that they ought to confine themselves to making pudding and knitting
 stockings, to playing on the piano and embroidering bags it is though
 less to condemn and laugh at them...(75-76)

The male dominated ideology of the contemporary society does not think women as similar to men. It wants to confine women only in the house and only be involved in the household duties like cooking, knitting, and embroidering and denies them to come out of the home and involve in other activities outside regarding the as weaker sex. But Woolf protests such biased attitude of patriarchy towards female and argues that women are equally capable as the men are.

In the novel Anne and Katherine are limited in the four corner of the home. When both of them are unable to give male heir for Henry VIII, so he has locked Katherine in the Kimbolton on the charge of curse woman. He has declared his marriage with her unlawful and never be his wife and queen of England. Similarly, his second wife Anne also fails on her promise, than Henry has arrested and kept in tower on the charge of adultery. In this way Mantel describe about the condition of Kimbolton:

It is a clear day and bitter cold. The brown tussocky land shows through layers of hard frost, and herons flap from frozen pools. Clouds stack and the shift on the horizon, slate-grey and a mild deceptive rose; leading them from early afternoon is a silvered moon as mean as a clipped coin... 'on dit the king choose hard country for Katherine. He hopes the mould will get into her bones and she will die'. (79)

That is, the given statement indicates the male behavior towards female. Here King Henry does not allude Katherine to go outside the home; he has locked Katherine without proper food and other inevitable necessities. Patriarchy always confines women at home denying them to go to the outer world. Henry uses his most masculine power to dominate his wife Katherine. He has chosen hard country, where no proper facilities are available. There is much cold and hard to live. So, he wishes Katherine's death by cold. There is no any human being sense and love within own family.

In *Bring Up the Bodies*, Anne is arrested and locked in the tower. At last she has taken up within scaffold and slices her head. Narrator asserts here;

A queen locked in a tower, accused of incest. The commonwealth, nature herself, is perturbed. Ghosts are glimpsed in doorway, standing by windows, against walls, hoping to overhear the secrets of the living. A bell rings of itself, touched by no human hand. There is a burst of speech where no one is present, a hissing in the air like the sound of a hot iron plunged into water. Sober critics are moved to shout in church. A woman pushes through the crowd at his gate, grabbing at the bridle of his horse. Before the guards force her away, she shouts at him, 'God help us, Cromwell, what a man the king is! How many wives does he mean to have?' (364)

In the above statement, there is satire in startling line; queen is locked in tower, accused of incest. Easily judge the position of woman in the patriarchal society and how they behave. Here queen is innocent but she is arrested innocently because unable to give birth of son. Here narrator presents one mysterious element against the patriarchy. Nature, herself come against the patriarchy by create a horror in tower.

Patriarchy always oppresses women, so women come against patriarchy after their death in the form of Ghost, because they have not got any chance to resist while they are alive. So, women in the patriarchal society do not get justice because they have no agency to speak. They are just sabotaged in the bottom rung of the social order. They are tied in shackles of patriarchal norms and values. They do not get any option except bowing in the feet of oppressive male hegemony. Katherine is forcefully locked and buried by Henry. She doesn't have any chance for the revolt. So, she takes help of nature for her salvation.

Women are discriminated in the various fields in the society. In the patriarchal mind set, females are categorized or victimized as 'other' and the society gives them a secondary position by generating some ideology relating with gender and sex. Sex is natural which differentiates females from males. But gender is a social construct which forwards an artificial boundary between male and female. Gender is related with culture whereas sex is a biological aspect. To liberate females from the long run domination and victimization, the concept of gender should be dismantled from the society. In this regard, in her book, *Gender Trouble*, Judith Butler writes:

Originally intended to dispute the ideology of a destiny formulation, the distinction between sex and gender serves the argument that whatever biological intractability sex appears to have, gender is culturally constructed, hence gender is neither a casual result of sex nor as seemingly fixed as sex. (9-10)

In the given argument Judith Butler clarifies the process of the construction of masculinity broadly. For her, sex and gender are different concepts. Sex is a biological difference between male and female. It is natural and a continuation of the human race is possible by means of this very difference. But, on the contrary to it, the concept of

gender is society construct. It is created by patriarchal society to dominate female. With the passes of time it becomes a part of culture and tradition. That is, there is not any relationship between the idea of sex and gender. Therefore, the hierarchical relationship between male and female is on the way to blur.

In the male handling society, various sorts of discrimination, they have to bow under the feet if patriarchy. This is general assumption of patriarchs. So, the female characters in the novel are scapegoat of male. The conditions of females are heart touching in *Bring Up the Bodies*. Mantel describes Anne's last moment;

The queen wears scarlet and black, and instead of a hood a jaunty cap, with feathers of black and white sweeping across its brim. Remember those plumes, he tells himself; this will be the last time, or almost so. How did she look, the women will ask. He will able to say she look pale, but unafraid. How can it be for her, to enter that great chamber and to stand before the peers of England, all man none of them desiring her? She is tainted now, she is dead meat, and instead of coveting her – bosom, hair, eyes – their gaze slide away. (371)

This above lines show the real condition of female in patriarchic society. Anne is treated just as a criminal who got big crime. Without any crime and fault, she is complex victim of male dominated society and Christian court. Thomas Wyatt says, about queens' crime. He said she is an innocent victim of king," As I understand the law, a queen's adultery is no treason."No, but the man who violates her, he commits treason."You think they used force?" Wyatt says drily (353). From this line of Wyatt, there is clear picture of Anne, an innocent victim on the name of adultery and treason. There are many other male who violet her and make plan to destroy her life. They are commit treason, but the patriarchal society kept man as supreme creature and there is

not any punishment for their crime. Patriarchy keeps women always backward and treated birthly secondary. But such assumption of patriarchal custodian has been blurred by the progressive action of Anne. It is great jolt to the patriarchal society. Here, Anne shows her confident and endurance against the patriarchal society. She is unafraid and ready to face any challenge or punishment for her innocent crime. In this way, it shows the action performed by Anne is progressive leap breaking through the veil of status-quo mentality of patriarchal agents.

Women are oppressed by Henry VIII economically, socially, politically, psychologically and sexually; patriarchal ideology is the primary means by which they are kept. Historically, patriarchy domain women are other; objectified and marginalized, and define only they are different from the male norms and value, what's they lack and what's they have. Tyson says "all of western civilization is deeply rooted in patriarchal ideology" (92). She gives the example of Greek mythology and Roman literature; as a biblical interpretation of Eve, origin of sin and death in the world. Similarly, in traditional fairy tale where female characters role are passive, innocent and depend with male for their security, was a product of patriarchy. So, women are not dominated socially they are dominated culturally as well as literally.

Henry never knows the meaning of love, and he never loves any women truly. He loves only their beauty and son. Simone de Beauvoir presents her thinking towards love of male and female. She said, "The word love has not at all the same meaning for both sexes and this is a source of the grave misunderstanding that separates them. Byron rightly said that love is merely an occupation in the life of man, while it is life itself for the women". (699) The same idea expressed by Nietzsche in *The Gay*

Science; the same word 'love' he says, two different things for the man and for the woman:

what woman means by love is clear enough: total devotion (...) with soul and body, without any consideration or reserve ... In this absence of condition her love is a faith; woman has no other faith. Man when he loves a woman wants precisely this love from her and is thus himself as far as can be from the presupposition of feminine love.

Supposing, however, that there should also be men to whom the desire for total devotion is not alien; well, then they simply are not men. (8)

These above lines present the men might be passionate lovers as certain moment of their existence, but there is not one who could be defined as 'a man in love'; in their most violent passions, they never abandon themselves completely; even if they fall on their knees before their mistress, they still wish to possess them, annex them; at the heart of their lives, they remain sovereign subjects; the women they love is merely one value among others; they want to integrate her into their existence, not submerge their entire existence in her. By contrast, love for the women is a total abdication for the benefit of a master.

In the novel *Bring Up the Bodies* Anne always love Henry as like god. At the last moment of her life in the scaffold, she has prays for Christ Henry's good health and recently success to gain male heir. In this way she has never thought any negative and bad for Henry but, Henry does not show any interest to meet her in last moment of her life. The narrator describe Anne last image in following way:

One of the women stretches out a hand for the purse. Anne passes it without looking at her, and then move to the edge of the scaffold. She hesitates, looks over the looks over the heads of the crowd, then begins

to speak. The crowd as one sways forward, but can only shuffle by inches towards her, every man with his head lifted, staring. The queen voice is very low, her words barely heard, her sentiments the usual ones on the occasion;...pray for the king, for he is good, gentle, amiable and virtuous prince...'(396)

That is, the given statement indicates that women always pray for their husband or lover in any movement of their life. Patriarchy always presents women as heartless and passionate. But, here Anne has given challenge to the male, they themselves are heartless. There is no any word of love in their dictionary and unable to understand feeling and meaning of love. She is an innocent victim of patriarchy, which probe her activities of scaffold. The whole crowds are making noise but her lips move in prayer. Her prayers for her husband's well health and fulfill his wish to bear a son. So, Anne presents herself as true lover and ready to sacrifice for her husband's better future.

The male dominated society has excluded the females in the status of other and weaker sex since the time immoral. Realizing these facts Simon de Beauvoir in her book *The Second Sex*, argues:

History has shown us that man has always kept in their hands all concrete power since the earlier days of patriarchate they have taught best to keep women in a state of dependence; their codes of law have been set up against her; and thus she has definitely established as the other. (159)

The given extract shows that, in the patriarchal society males are considered as superior, more intelligent, and powerful than the women. There is full authority of male in all the property and concrete power and as a result females are in the state of dependence, who live in the grace of men. The patriarchal rules and regulation are set

against the female and their desires. Therefore, Beauvoir strongly opposes the tendency of twisting women as second sex and other. She also rejects the patriarchal ideology of discriminating between sexes as self and other men being the former and women the latter.

In the novel, *Bring Up the Bodies* the protagonist, Anne develops more courage, than the other in contemporary male dominated society. She is ready to face any challenge and involve various political actions; execution of Thomas Wolsey and John Fisher and to made her brother George, Amasser. The narrator states her skill of criticizing her husband in the following way;

"The prior has six children, and keep his son in his household as waiting man. He says in his defense he never meddled with married women, only with virgin. And than he was tired of them or they with child, he found them a husband. He claims he has a license given under papal seal, allowing him to keep a whore.'Anne giggle: 'And he could produce it?' Henry is shocked. 'Away with him. Such man are a disgrace to their calling'. (44)

So, the society mediated by the patriarchal ideology regards females as "Other" and it is the instrument of male to use always fresh and virgin. Here patriarchy shows their degenerate nature against female. Male are always hunting for virgin girl and when they are with child, dethrone them and again start to search another virgin. But, patriarchy themselves categorize these types of women are whore. If these women are call whore, why male are pure who make women whore? So, Anne laughs with man behavior, and give shocking for them. Tyson also says; "we use negative word slut to describe a women who sleep with a number of male while we use the positive word stud to describe a man who sleeps with number of women". (91)

In the novel, top to bottom there is complex domination of male for women, not other, they are royal family/ queen. In the novel women are not poor, educated and no financial problem, but victim of Henry, because of unable to give birth of male heir, and king extreme demand of son. The selfish nature of queen's enemy, Nicholas Carew, Thomas Cromwell and many other male characters are also keeps queen in secondary position. There is one image how Queen Katherine is dethrone, and how Anne replaced by male;

Every household strives to put forward its best show for the king, and we have seen some panic-stricken plastering these last weeks, some speedy stonework, as his hosts hurry to display the Tudor rose beside their own devices. They search out and obliterate any trace of Katherine, the queen that was, smashing with hammers the pomegranates of Aragon, their splitting segments and their squashed and flying seeds. Instead-there is no time for carving-the flacon of Anne Boleyn is crudely painted up on hatchments. (5)

Male hegemonies society, gives heavenly position for son. These above lines are present; how Katherine is behaved by Henry VIII, after unable give birth to male heir. He has given order to destroy each and every thing of Katherine like; poster, statue. And replace by Anne Boleyn's as well. Patriarchy always use woman for their decoration. Tyson says. "If patriarchal ideology influences our identity and experience so strongly, how can we ever get beyond it? If our mode of thinking and our language are patriarchal, how can we ever think or speak differently? In others words, if the fabric of our existence is patriarchal, how can we ever become non patriarchal?" (93)

In true sense king Henry VIII, is not a man who hates his bed partner. He has bounded to do, because of his nearest sycophant selfishness nature. The main villain

of this novel is Thomas Cromwell, because of his business sense with Edward Seymour, he had betrayed with king. Mantel states;

The king does not mistreat his bedfellows. He is not a man who hates a woman once he has had her. He will write her verses, and with prompting he will give her an income, he will advance her folk; there are many families who have decided, since Anne Boleyn came up in the world, that to bask in the sunshine of Henry's regard is an Englishwoman's highest vocation. If they play this carefully, Edward Seymour will rise with in the court, and give him an ally where allies scare. At this stage, Edward needs advice. Because he, Cromwell, has better business sense than the Seymour. (41)

King Henry VIII is not a loveless man, but he weakens to understand other male character bound to this. That is, the given statement indicates that Henry always loves and respects his bed partner. But, male-dominated patriarchal society always wants to dominate female and cannot stand in woman's happy life. So, Thomas Cromwell and Edward Seymour destroy the life of Anne for their better business relation with them.

Henry VIII never respects female values; rather it devalues and disintegrates them. Such male ideology of dominating woman as the second-class human being and working machine under male domination creates a sort of emotional and psychological shock in women. So, male-oriented society always controls and stretches its palm over the realm of the women causing their lives to live in subordination and misery. Realizing these very facts, Simone de Beauvoir writes:

When she becomes a young girl, the father has all power over her; when she marries he transfers it to the husband. Since a wife is his property like a slave, a beast of burden, or a chattel, a man can naturally have as

many wives as he pleases; polygamy is limited only by economic considerations. The husband can put away his wives at his caprice, society according them almost no security. On the other hand woman is subjected to rigorously strict chastity... when the wife belonged at once to the patriarchal and to the conjugal family; she managed to retain considerable freedom... (107)

Here, the given statement shows that how females are suffering since time immemorial at first from her father and later from her husband. A woman is treated in the way a slave is treated by land owner. Notwithstanding emotion, feelings and sentiments a woman is treated like working machine. The society allows a man to have as many wives but on the other female is told to be in strict chastity. This shows how females are suffering by male domination. But, a woman when realize all the sufferings in the home and society, she starts to seek freedom from the clutch of male domination to live an independent life at her own.

In *Bring Up the Bodies* female characters are dominated by family and society equally. Firstly, Anne is dominated by her father in father's home and secondly in husband's home and at last by society in scaffold. Continuously, Mantel presents the condition of women in male dominated patriarchal society of sixteenth century's England. Mantel presents, how male control their wife and how they make the boundary of their limitation. "king say Sadler, why do you not bring your wife to court, is she is very ugly?" he interrupt: No sir; very beautiful.' But Rafe will add, 'Helen is lowly born and does not know court manners'(142). Similarly, King Henry has married three wives, but no one his wife got chance of their second marriage. By this way, patriarchy gives freedom male for polygamy and destroys the life of women if they want second life. The last part of this novel depicts the condition of woman,

member of aristocratic family; queen of England which is heart breaking and miserable; Anne has kept in scaffold and French executioner ready to slice her head on the charge of adultery. She is alone in the mass nobody stand in her side, patriarchy takes enjoyment of her decline. Mantel asserts;

She pauses...But no, she has finished. There is nothing more to say and not more than a few moments left of this world. She takes in a breath. Her face expresses bewilderment. *Amen*, she says *amen*. Her head goes down. Then she seems to draw herself together, to control the tremor that has seized her entire body from head to foot. (396)

The given extract shows, Anne's condition of last day in the scaffold. No one is with her, only last word of god's prayer. Her face suggests her innocence. Similarly, above the extract presents Anne's destroyed life as well. In patriarchal society all rules are made by male and women are bounded to follow men's hegemony. Tyson writes, "Patriarchy is a man's word: men invent the rules of the game, they play it only with one another, and women are merely to be found among the prizes, (102).

Not only English history, all western history is full of patriarchal norms and male domination. This tendency is not only limited in society, its impact is also seen in literature and other fields as well. Tyson says, "We saw earlier, even the development of the western canon of great literature, including traditional fairy tales, was a product of patriarchal ideology (92). M. H. Abrams in his *Glossary of Literary Terms* mentions:

Western society previously patriarchal, male centered and controlled and conducted so as to subordinate women to men in all cultural domains: familial, religious, political, economic, social, legal, and artistic. Patriarchal ideology pervades those writings, which have been

considered great literature. Most of them are thus male characters; Oedipus, Ulysses, Hamlet, Tom Jones, Huck Finn etc. Female characters are given marginalize and subordinate roles, represented as complementary in opposition to masculine desire. (84)

The patriarchal power of men over women is therefore basic to functioning of all societies and it extends far beyond formal institution of power. It overrides class and race divisions. For economic dependency means that women's class identity is a tangential, vicarious and temporary matter, while sexism may be more endemic in our society than racism.

This novel *Bring Up the Bodies* is an historical novel. Mantel presents clear picture of patriarchic society and male domination over female strongly. King Henry VIII always takes queens as use and throw instrument, child productive machine especially male and sex toys for fulfill his sex passion. He loves his wives, only for fresh meal. When he is not satisfied with them, than recently take new decision and fire them from his palace. So, he is not king of England, as a criminal who kills own family. Spider and Henry VIII are same because new born child of spider kills their mother at the time of birth; Henry kills his child on womb and mother in scaffold. Spider new babies kill only their mother but Henry kills mother as well as babies. Henry does not show any humanity to keep his first wife Katherine in Kimbolton. "On dit the king chooses a hard country for Katherine. He hopes the mould will get into her bones and she will die". (79) He presents himself as stone hearted beast: does not have any sense of love, and kills own family for meal.

In this sense, the females in Hilary Mantel's *Bring Up the Bodies* are the victims of the male superiority in the society. Women are indifference by the society

on their innocence victimization, keep alone and make funny character, which is reflected by Anne's last moment in scaffold:

The queen is alone now, as alone as she has ever been in her life. She says, Christ have mercy, Jesus have mercy, Christ receive my soul. She raises one arm, again her fingers go to the coif, and he thinks, put your arm down, for the God's sake put your arm down, and he could not will it more if – the executioner calls out sharply, 'get me the sword.' The head whips around. The man is behind the Anne, she is misdirected, she does not sense him. There is a groan, one single sound from the whole crowd. Then a silence, a sharp sigh or a sound like a whistle through keyhole: the body exsanguinates, and its flat little presence becomes a puddle of gore.

(397)

Such animalistic behavior has done upon an innocent queen in scaffold. It is the pathetic and poignant condition of the women who are victimized by the hand of patriarchal custodian. This extract describes Anne's pathetic condition of her life; nobody with her she is alone, as alone as has never been in her life. She found her true friend for god, who never leaves her. So, she raises her arm and ready to forsake this crusty word, for god's sake. At last she joins her soul with god's soul. The last part of this extract shows cruel and animalistic nature of patriarchy for women. Patriarchy cut down Anne's head just like scapegoat. Nobody raise any question, whole mass takes enjoy of Anne downfall, because this is the feature of patriarchy.

To wrap up, in the novel *Mantel*, foreground the male domination or King's animalistic nature upon his queen on the name of male heir and women are victimized at the hand of patriarchy. Furthermore, the novel also carries the underline sense of female royalty, but their royalty cannot do anything under the oppression of patriarchy.

III. Conclusion: Suppression of Female Identity

This research on Hilary Mantel's *Bring Up the Bodies*, the conventional patriarchal notion of male being superior, active and strong has been put under assault in order to assert the female identity. The male oriented society tries its best to keep female under the four walls of household activities which restrict them to be free from such traditional bondage. The structure of sexual discrimination created by males for the subjugation of female has been strongly presented by the side of two female characters Anne Boleyn and Katherine of Aragon. The contemporary social reality of women's situation and men's point of view towards them in the English society at the time of sixteen century is highlighted in this research.

This study concludes that patriarchy possesses oppressive nature that causes the tragic and bitter consequence in family and society. The novel gives a glimpse of how females were perceived and treated by the King in England palace during the time period of sixteen century; time of highly patriarchic and male domination. The novel also highlights the various mode of women subjugation and underlying tone of protest of female against of this subjugation, but their protest is repressed by patriarchy and bound to face death themselves. We can broadly see the different form of images of female in the text. Sometimes ideal and submissive and sometime cold war themselves as well. Anne and Katherine both seem ideal and submissive in the beginning of the novel, but in course of time Katherine never changes herself and always become king's dolls, but Anne shows deceptive nature against Katherine. This is the one side analysis of this text, but in other side mantel present mirror image of patriarchic English royal history where son is very important to secure Tudor line of England. In Mantel's *Bring Up the Bodies*, female characters represent the common problem of women in the sixteen century England. Women, who give birth to

daughters over sons, are outlawed. The British royal family then, believed in the male successor rather than the female. In Mantel's narrative, female characters, Anne Boleyn and Katherine of Aragon belong to the royal family; however, they merely become the means of the family romance of the king Henry VIII. Though they are the elite family, the protagonists totally fail to live their own expectations while conforming to values of the patriarchal society they belong to because of their submission to the male domination in the feudal system. These are some of the problems that this study seeks to explore.

Actually, there is the high degree of socio-cultural inequality prevalent in the society regarding the females. In the novel *Bring Up the Bodies*, both female character Anne and Katherine are the members of the high level British Royal Palace, but they are dethroned not only from the royal palace but also from this world as well. This research too reveals this fact. Nevertheless, this research intends to dismantle this kind of pre-existing binaries created between male and female. Patriarchy wants women to be beautiful pretty enough to please male desire by offering her beauty. King Henry VIII marries his own brother's wife Katherine after brother's death because; he has impressed by her beauty. He has broken from Rome and created his own church in England for the sake of women's beauty.

Firstly, this project foregrounds the issues of female royalty and oppression due to the patriarchal domination in the novel *Bring Up the Bodies*. And secondly, subjugation and subordination, sense of innocence and against their oppression and marginalization. Despite their elite cultural background, rich in terms of class and economy, Katherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn comfortably accept the contemporary British feudal rule in their failures to give a male heir. Precisely, Katherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn, without apposing patriarchy in the feudal

British society, easily submit to the male authority. In a patriarchal society, there is superstitious concept, females are inferior and they are under the control of male.

King Henry VIII attempts to hide his inabilities through Katherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn's failure to give him a male heir. They pay high price for failing to give him a male heir.

This research work, its modality or structure as mentioned, has shown the victimization of women like Katherine, Anne, Jane, Helen etc in male social build. After this it has shown the destroyed life of Anne and Katherine for the cause of adultery and fails on their promise; give birth of male heir. Through, the analysis of the novel and through all the trajectory of the live characters of the novel, this dissertation has justified both characters are suppressed by patriarchy. All in all, this shows that Mantel's *Bring Up the Bodies*, is a manifesto to represent female royalty and oppression from all form of domination and exploitation.

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